The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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No prophet is accepted in his own country.—St. Luke.

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FARMERS PRODUCE TOO MUCH; COMPETE WITH CITY WORKERS

New York, Oct. 1.—"The present plight of agriculture is not due to lack of productive power," says the New York Trust Company, in its monthly Index.

"Less than 4 per cent of the farm laborers in the world are found in this country," it is stated. "Yet they produce nearly 70 per cent of the corn, 60 per cent of the cotton, 50 per cent of the tobacco, 25 per cent of the oats and hay, 20 per cent of the wheat and flaxseed, 13 per cent of the barley and 9 per cent of the potatoes of the world. Nor has this growth in American agricultural output been unaccompanied by improvements in efficiency.

"In 1880 between seven and eight million actual producers of farm products had an output worth $2,000,000,000. In 1920 the number of workers had increased to nearly eleven millions, but the value of their products had increased to $17,000,000,000. In 1925 this figure fell to $13,000,000,000.

"Since 1880 the increase in the number of farms, in the rural population, and the number of producers, has been 50 per cent, against an increase of 500 per cent in the value of farm products.

"This increase in output may be attributed in part to improvements in agricultural machinery. Within the last three or four years the combined harvester and thresher has been coming into use more and more, bringing a considerable saving of both money and time to the farmer.

"Under former conditions the period of reaping and threshing lasted for several weeks, and the farmer was required to furnish board and lodging as well as exorbitant wages to a gang of extra hands. With the 'combine,' two, or at most three, men can gather the grain from as many as 40 acres a day.

"The use of 'combines' has made it possible to harvest wheat very rapidly, requiring larger storage reservoirs on the farms and more extensive freight car facilities. The result to the farmer, however, has been more orderly and advantageous marketing.

"The farmer's failure to take full advantage of these developments, and to profit accordingly, is due to a large number of factors, but chiefly to the fact that his investment has increased with a rapidity entirely out of proportion to the income from his products. It is not surprising, then, that the annual number of failures for each 100,000 farms increased steadily from 10.7 in 1910 to 123.2 in 1924.

"It is natural under these conditions that the farmers should become discouraged and turn to industrial occupations. This has been particularly true recently. Last year, the Department of Agriculture reports, the farm population was reduced by over half a million."

PARTY LINES SCORED BY SENATOR NORRIS

Norfolk, Neb., Oct. 1.—"If it is good policy to take the schools and the judiciary out of politics, it is equally good to do the same with legislatures and congressmen, with presidents and county and state officials," said United States Senator Norris in a speech in this city.

"If you can elevate the judiciary, why not elevate the executive and the legislative branches?" asked Senator Norris.

The speaker inveighed against Presidents of the United States saying: "I am the leader of my party."

"No President ever was elected the leader of a party," said the Senator. "People elect him to lead all the people. He takes an oath so to do; not to support a party, not to follow a boss, but to enforce the law.

"When you have a representative who does not enforce, when there is call for criticism, send him home. There is danger in those who cease to think, in those who follow without thinking."

STAGE EMPLOYES GAIN

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—Stage employes secured a three-year agreement. Wages are increased $2.50 a week during the first and second year and $1.50 the third year.

NEWS WRITER PRAISED BY ORGANIZED LABOR

Chicago, Oct. 1.—The convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor eulogized Colonel Sam Hunter, formerly of the national guard, but now owner of the East St. Louis Journal, a daily newspaper.

During the so-called "Herrin outrage" in 1922, Colonel Hunter was sent to the southern Illinois city as a special representative of the governor to report on the need for troops. He told the governor there was no need for troops. He was a correspondent for the East St. Louis Journal at the time. He lost his position as colonel and the trade unionists demand that he be reinstated.

Colonel Hunter's conduct at that time differed from the average newswriter. Screaming headlines pictured Herrin as a hotbed of anarchists, with innocent, hardworking non-unionists denied the right to earn a living for their loved ones.

Colonel Hunter showed that Chicago thugs, armed with shotguns and rifles, were imported by coal operators, and that the thugs attacked defenseless citizens, who were driven off the public roads. The coal miners retaliated when the county authorities refused to protect their lives.

Several of the unionists were arrested, but were discharged when they proved they shot in self defense.

DISARMAMENT PLAN TO AGAIN BE URGED

Geneva, Oct. 1.—The League of Nations will make another disarmament attempt. The drive, which will probably be launched December 1, will be made by the Preparatory Commission on a Disarmament Conference, of which the United States is a member.

This commission was created to prepare a program that would guide the Disarmament Conference, when officially called. Because of clashing national interests the commission failed to agree. The United States stood for larger battleships. Great Britain favored more cruisers and opposed submarines, while France refused to outlaw the submarine.

The Preparatory Commission will study new arbitration methods at its next meeting.

RAILROADS SAVE FUEL

Washington, Oct. 1.—Class 1 railroads report a saving of 2,640,217 in locomotive fuel the first seven months of this year, although the volume of freight transported in the same period showed an increase over last year.

This increased efficiency of railroad transportation employes is ignored when they ask for wage increases.

PLAN BIG MERGER

New York, Oct. 1.—A gas and electric power system that will include this city, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Trenton and Newark is announced. The Mellon interests of Pittsburgh are represented in the United Gas Improvement Company, the largest unit in the proposed merger.

FLAT LIVING GROWS; BUILDING DECLINES

Washington, Oct. 1.—Building for all purposes during the first half of the year was 6.3 per cent less than in the same period last year, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is shown that more people are living in apartments.

Of the 80 cities reporting, 78 made returns for the first half of last year. These 78 cities provided dwellings in new buildings for 201,636 families in the first six months of this year. This is a reduction of 7.3 per cent in the number of families provided for. In the first half of 1926 the number of families provided for in one-family dwellings was 36.7 per cent of all families provided for in new residences. In the corresponding period of 1927 this percentage had fallen to 34.6 per cent. In contrast, the percentage of families provided for in apartment houses rose from 49.9 per cent in 1926 to 51.7 per cent in 1927.

Yonkers, N. Y., showed the largest per capita expenditure of any city reporting, $231.19 per person having been spent on building operations in that city during the first six months of this year. Fort Worth, Tex., with a per capita expenditure of $89.40, and Flint, Mich., with $83.45, followed in order.

BUSINESS MEN INDORSE HIGHER PRICE POLICY

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 1.—Business men in this city are aiding cotton farmers to take their product off the market for higher prices. This movement is backed by bankers, fertilizer concerns, cotton seed oil mills and other business interests who agree that if the farmer is paid higher prices they will gain.

These business men do not apply this theory to wage earners.

SLAVES IN WEST AFRICA MAY BE GIVEN FREEDOM

New York, Oct. 1.—The 220,000 slaves in Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa, may be given their freedom, according to London cables.

The legislative council of Sierra Leone, which is a British province, will pass an ordinance freeing all slaves after the first of the year, it is stated.

SENATE'S POWER TRUST PROBE OPPOSED BY EXTENSIVE LOBBY

Washington, Oct. 1.—A senatorial investigation of the power trust may overshadow the Teapot Dome scandal.

The probe is in charge of Senator Walsh of Montana, who was active in securing the return of oil lands that the Secretary of the Interior Fall leased to private interests.

The power trust is a force in the National Capital. It lurks through Muscle Shoals legislation, is in the background when proposed Boulder Dam power projects are discussed, and New York citizens who would have that State control its water power.

The Federal Trade Commission has already reported to the Senate that a half dozen giants dominate the vast power field and that by "pyramiding" through holding companies small groups are able to control billions of dollars invested in the electric industry. The commission told of one unnamed group which invested less than a million dollars of its own money but was thereby able, through holding companies, to dominate "several hundred million dollars of investment" in a vast labyrinth of subsidiaries.

The Trade Commission went so far as to warn that such undue concentration of financial control endangered the financial stability of the entire electrical industry.

The Senate committee has a harder task than confronted it in the oil scandal. That situation only involved a cabinet officer and a few great money men, two millionaire oil operators and a few associates. The present probe means that the ramifications of the great power combinations will have to be exposed, as well as their political activities, slush funds and intrigues that have been woven into and around the nation's economic, political and social fabric.

That the committee will face opposition is indicated by the snarls that followed suggestions that the oil leases be investigated.

"RED" PROBERS SPLIT; OLD CHARGES UPHELD

New York, Oct. 1.—The so-called "labor" commission that junketed to Russia on an investigating tour has returned. Efforts have been made to associate this group with organized labor, despite repeated repudiations by the A. F. of L.

The probers are not agreed. The majority report, as was expected, favors the establishment of commercial relations between the United States and Soviets, but advises organized labor that the time is not ripe for trade union affiliation with the Communists. Organized labor adopted this viewpoint long before the junketeers thought of making their widely-advertised visit.

The minority report declares that "all organized political opposition is suppressed throughout Russia and through the medium of the Communist Party revolutionary propaganda is being spread outside of Russia."

Joseph Washington, Jr. read, for several years an investigator in China and author of "The Revolt in Asia," returned with the commission. He said his recent trip through China and Russia "left no question but that the Russian Soviet financed, so far as possible, the revolution in China and that the funds derived from the naphtha concessions went for this purpose." He said Russia has failed to establish Communism in China and is now attempting to split that country in half.

GOLD-LACED SEA DOG PLEADS FOR ECONOMY

Washington, Oct. 1.—The Navy Department has sidestepped an awkward situation by calling on Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder of the Philadelphia navy yard to "promptly submit a full and detailed plan for the reorganization of the navy and the Navy Department."

The old sea dog recently wrote in an eastern magazine that the Navy Department is wasting $100,000,000 of the taxpayers' money, and in addition demand that he furnish reorganization plans he said this "would require the expert assistance of a number of officers and the necessary clerical help over a long period."

Admiral Magruder violated a rule of the Navy Department by not submitting it to his superiors before publication. It was believed he as author would be disciplined or quietly ordered to some out-of-the-way station, but the writer is one of a unexpected number of people and the matter may be reopened at the next session of Congress.

COAL OWNERS REFUSE TO END LONG STRIKE

Springfield, Ill. Oct. 1.—"The mailed fist without the velvet glove" is the term John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, applied to the proposal of Illinois coal owners to end the six-months' strike in this State.

The miners offered to return to work under old conditions and leave the question of a new contract to a joint commission.

The coal owners rejected this offer and declared, in effect, that the union must abandon its wage policy as a condition for peace negotiation.

"Your ultimatum," wired President Lewis to the coal owners, "is the mailed fist without the velvet glove. You ask Illinois miners to surrender their wage scale as a condition precedent to negotiations. We have offered peace negotiations to both sides."

President Fishwick of the Illinois district, United Mine Workers, said: "We are assured that a peace with honor to both sides would result from this conference."

EMPLOYMENT DROPS

Detroit, Oct. 1.—The decline in auto production has affected employment in this city. Members of the Employers' Association are employing 40,000 fewer men than this time last year. Several large plants are working some departments on a short night shift, but generally speaking the situation is quiet.

Auto companies are developing more forceful sales methods, principally to absorb production, it is stated.

NATION'S LIFE INSURANCE MONEY IS INVESTED IN PUBLIC UTILITIES

New York, Oct. 1.—Small industrial holdings in public utilities is increasing, but little public comment is made on the rapidity with which the public is linked up in these corporations through life insurance companies.

During the past four years $550,000,000 of the money paid by the American people on their life insurance has been invested in utility securities. The grand total of this paper now held by the insurance companies is $831,000,000 or over three times the amount held in 1922. Mortgages total $4,806,000,000, a gain of $2,131,000,000 over 1923. Of this amount $351,000,000 are farm mortgages.

Railroad securities total $2,225,000,000, or one-fifth of admitted assets. In June, 1923, these holdings represented 24 per cent of insurance companies' admitted assets.

This close connection between the nation's life insurance and public utilities means a conservative power that can be capitalized by financial interests whenever necessary.

BOOTLEGGERS ARE IN LUCK

Federal Judge James W. Woodrough of the Omaha district has held unconstitutional that section of the national prohibition law which permits a court to issue a personal injunction and to confine a man in jail without a jury trial if that court order is violated.

The accused has a bad reputation as a bootlegger, but the court said this did not justify setting aside the Constitution of the United States.

"Let the matter be inquired into, a charge formulated and a jury of his peers called together. But the bill in equity, though it is based upon a section of an act of Congress, calls upon the judge to do that which the Constitution of the United States forbids that any judge shall ever do—to try a person for a crime and deprive him of his liberty without a jury."

If bootleggers are entitled to a trial by jury—and they surely are—why not striking workers, who would raise living standards?

The labor injunction judge makes his own law and enforces it at will. The worker can be jailed on the ground that he violated this court-made law; that he is in contempt of court.

The bootlegger, however, is assured every right the Constitution guarantees, even though he be a social outlaw.

When wage workers protest against the labor injunction they only ask that they be accorded rights granted to every other person, even though they be bootlegger, horse thief or kidnapper.

FASCISTS ARE TRICKY

Fascists in this country are as tricky as Communists.

In a Baltimore naturalization court a Fascist declared that "one can not be a good Fascist unless he is a good American."

The Fascist philosophy is autocracy. It scorns popular rule and jeers at the claim that the people are to govern.

Fascismo places the state above the individual. The latter has no right that the state is bound to respect.

There can be no compromise between this philosophy and the American ideal that governments are instituted to protect the individual's inherent rights.

The Fascist in this country well know that if his philosophy were understood by the public, it would be rejected. So he resorts to trickery, just as do Communists, who likewise hold that the individual is but a pawn for the state.

The only difference is that the Fascist—in Italy—frankly declares government should be controlled by the few, while the Communist talks of "a dictatorship by the proletariat."

LESS OUTPUT URGED BY TEXTILE MAGNATE

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—Normal production in good times is recommended by Charles J. Webb, an executive of the Woolen Corporation of America, in discussing overproduction in the textile industry. Mr. Webb warned manufacturers against speeding up their plants when orders begin to flow more freely.

"There is danger ahead if production be not kept on a rational basis," he said.

"The textile trades seem to have forgotten what it is to be in business for a lifetime, and have fallen into the habit of jamming prices up until profits become so large as to attract an overflow of capital from other fields. We encouraged competition among ourselves to an extent that, in a number of instances, have proven disastrous. Some are still suffering from having made too much money in years back.

"Don't operate plants with three shifts of employes and keep them so long as steady operating of existing plants with single shifts is sufficient for taking care of current business with reasonable promptness, less we destroy in six months a condition which we were six years in creating."

POLICE AND FIREMEN WANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY

New York, Oct. 1.—Firemen and policemen request the Board of Aldermen to grant them an eight-hour day. The firemen are a unit of the International Fire Fighters' Association, affiliated to the A. F. of L.

Public civic servants show that the city would be benefitted under the shorter work day system and the men's morale and efficiency would increase.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars would be saved in the construction of new police and fire buildings, it is contended, and 500,000 square feet of floor space in police stations and fire houses could be immediately turned over to the city for storage purposes or to rent.

The firemen and policemen appeal to the aldermen and the public to support their cause that they may "enjoy some of the home comforts of their fellow citizens."

BUSINESS MEN COMBINE ON ADVERTISING SPACE

Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Newspapers and business men in this city are at loggerheads over the Shopping News, an advertising medium published by the latter. The business men reduced their advertising space in the newspapers, and a large number of employes have been laid off. The free distribution of the Shopping News, the newspapers declare, is a violation of a city ordinance which prohibits the distribution of handbills.

THEATER WORKERS OUT

Minneapolis, Oct. 1.—Stage employes and picture operators in practically every theater either suspended work or have been locked out.

CHILD LABOR SOLUTION NOT RELIGIOUS ISSUE

Washington, Oct. 1.—"The proposed federal child labor amendment is a matter of individual judgment," said Rev. William Bolger, professor of economics at Notre Dame University, in the debate on the question on child labor at the annual convention of the National Council of Catholic Women in this city.

"In my opinion," said the speaker, "the regulations concerning child labor are preferable, but where the state fails in its duty and the interest of the child is at stake, I feel that federal regulation of the matter is permissible. The interest of the child is supreme, and should be paramount."

Dr. John A. Ryan, professor of moral theology at the Catholic University, supported the speaker with the statement that he "entirely agreed with him," and delivered a brief talk on child labor. Dr. Bolger are regarded as authorities on the subject of child labor.

TO FIGHT LOAN SHARKS

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 1.—The Santa Fe Railroad is joining the war against loan sharks by suspending the rule requiring dismissal of an employe if his pay is garnisheed twice. The road's attorney in this State announced he will appear personally in court on behalf of employes who have been overcharged. The cases that will be fought involve interest charges of 150 and 200 per cent.

ANTI-UNIONIST WANTS DUES

Cleveland, October 1.—The American Plan Association continues to sue business firms in this city for back dues.

This anti-union organization never grows weary of discussing the "tyranny" of labor unions, but the $18,000 a month which it annually demands and for which it keeps his members in good standing.

War-Time Production Machine Can Quickly Supply All Wants

New York, Oct. 1.—Profit losses in the basic industries the last years is not due to competition between business men, but to the tremendous war-time capacity that is still maintained in this country, says Warren Beecher, writing in the Magazine of Wall Street.

He points out that following the 1921 depression the nation's industrial machine made it possible a few months after normal conditions were restored to produce "well above the line of unilled orders."

"In short, potential productive capacity exceeds market demand," says Mr. Beecher. He avows that in 1926 the automobile industry was operated but 83 per cent of capacity and cement 78 per cent. Other basic industries, such as petroleum (refining), pig iron, shoes, steel (ingot), sugar (refining), textiles and tires ranged as low as 50 per cent capacities. Railroad locomotives was lowest, with an estimated 30 per cent. Mining operations and mineral resources are not reducible to figures, it is stated, "but production in these industries greatly exceeds demand."

"A recent analysis of corporate income tax returns reveals the amazing fact that during the past six years an average of 41 per cent of the manufacturing companies in the United States reported an operating deficit or at least no net income. Putting it another way, for every $100 earned by successful concerns, $32 was lost by unsuccessful ones," says Mr. Beecher.

"This unique situation has been commonly attributed to keen competitive conditions with their resulting low prices and narrow profit margins which obtain in so many lines of industry.

"While this is undoubtedly true as far as it goes, the condition more properly finds its genesis in the tremendous capacity, both actual and potential, of the major branches of manufacture.

"The stimulation of the World War period brought agriculture and all divisions of industry and trade to a high stage of development, but naturally far in excess of peace-time needs; and was in many instances adjusted by the rapid deflation, amounting to price crashes in many commodities and restricted buying in others, which took place in 1921 and 1922. This adjustment, radical as it was, did not, however, reduce the physical potentialities of manufacture. Plant equipment and other productive facilities still stood ready to resume extensive operation.

"As a matter of fact, the period of deflation had little more than passed before further expansion of manufacture was resumed. More and more capital sought investment, prices continued a downward trend and manufacture at low profit became the common attribute of nearly all lines.

"In short, potential productive capacity exceeds the market demand."

EMPLOYMENT IS UP

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Employment in this State increased during August, according to the State Department of Labor. Pay rolls increased 2.4 per cent in manufacturing and 3.1 in all industries.

IRISH PARTIES URGED TO END POLITICAL FEUD

Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 1.—A unity of the government and the de Valera forces is being discussed.

This plan would be considered visionary a year ago, but economic conditions and the possibility of another general election, following the government's failure to secure a clear majority at the last election, has brought new viewpoints.

It is claimed that President Cosgrove made a mistake when he attempted to drive the de Valera forces into the Dail Eireann (Irish Parliament). Previously de Valeria adherents would be elected to the Dail and then refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown. This debarred them from entering the Dail.

The Cosgrove government recently passed a law which compelled all candidate to the Dail to pledge that they would take the oath. The de Valeria group then switched their policy, and the additional strength of the government's opposition compelled the latter to call for another election.

The result is practically a deadlock, as it is feared that the government's slender majority will make it impossible to enact laws.

Large sums of money must be raised for internal improvements during the next few months and talk of political compromise is heard for the first time. This sentiment may lessen the feeling between the Cosgrove group, who favor the present Free State system, and the de Valeria group, who insist that Ireland become a national unit.

FAMILY LIFE PROMOTED BY CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Washington, Oct. 1.—"The value of the United States Children's Bureau in preventing child labor is many ways," says the Weekly Bulletin of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

"The Children's Bureau has begun a campaign of education along lines that is bringing results. People interested in childhood are facing problems that present themselves and are striving for a solution. Child labor, prevention of delinquency to children, child delinquency, dependent, handicapped and neglected children, education of the expectant mother in the care of her child are receiving attention.

"The people are more awake today to the best interests of America's children than they were 15 years ago, when the bureau was established."

ST. LOUIS BUILDING BEARS UNION LABEL

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—The first union label of the Building Trades Council was placed on the Gast building with ceremonies that were witnessed by a large delegation of trade unionists and friends. The principal address was made by Congressman Cochran of the Eleventh District, in which the building is located.

The label is a guarantee that the work was done by competent workmen and that all provisions of the city's building code were observed.

B. & O. ROAD IS 100 YEARS OLD; HISTORICAL PAGEANT STAGED

Baltimore, Oct. 1.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is celebrating a century of existence by its "Fair of the Iron Horse," that is held in this city. The pageant is free to the public, and marks the development of American transportation from Indian pony to the mammoth locomotives.

More than 30,000 people attended the opening pageant. Every known railroad in the country is paraded around a 6,000-foot track. In one building, labeled "Transportation," is housed every conceivable device which man has invented for moving himself and his goods; another, labeled "Allied Services," shows indispensable accessories as the telegraph, and a third, labeled "Traffic," exhibits the cooperative activities of railroading—scientific location of industries, development of geological resources and such impressive spectacles as an electrically operated grain elevator.

A band of Indians from the Far West, prairie schooners, canal boats, railroad equipment in the various stages of development, with actors dressed in the costumes of these times, are other features. The development of the pony express, the telegraph and the Pullman sleeper are all shown.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, did not overlook the human element in railroading when he spoke at the opening of the pageant. The management of this remarkable railroad maintains close relations with its organized employes.

LABORERS WANT MORE

Edmonton, Canada, Oct. 1.—Common laborers ask for a 50-cent minimum. Hod carriers demand a 65-cent rate.

"AGGRESSIVE" WAR OUTLAWED BY LEAGUE

Washington, Oct. 1.—Officialdom in the Nation's Capital raise eyebrows and smile the faintest smile when it reads that "aggressive" war has been outlawed by the League of Nations.

The arched eyebrow and the faint smile is the diplomatic way of saying what the man in the street calls "applesauce."

The resolution solemnly declares that "all wars of aggression are and always shall be prohibited, and that every pacific means must be employed to settle the disputes of every description which may arise between states."

The original resolution proposed that all wars be outlawed. This was opposed by the larger nations and the qualifying word "aggressive" was inserted. As most nations do not acknowledge that they wage "aggressive" wars, the amended resolution was unanimously approved. It is always "the other fellow" who is to blame, while each government insists that it is merely defending itself.

Similar proposals have been urged in the past. The famous Article X of the League of Nations' covenant was along the same lines. The weak part of the resolution that disputes must be settled by pacific means is simply a repetition of a principle which has been in the league covenant since the beginning.

IOWA FARMERS UNITE ON CREDIT PROPOSAL

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 1.—The Iowa Farmers' Union launched a $100,000 credit association at a three-day conference in this city. More than 1,200 persons attended. Trade unionists were present at the opening session when they extended fraternal greetings.

Funds for the credit association will be secured through the sale of life memberships at $50 each, which will pay all local, state and national dues of the subscribers for life. The capital thus raised will be loaned to farmers and the paper will be represented by cooperative banks that the Farmers' Union will establish in every section of the State.

As it is considered sound banking to rediscount paper to the extent of ten times the capital stock, the credit association will have available $1,000,000 for loans to these farmers.

TEAPOT DOME SCANDAL AGAIN BEFORE COURT

Washington, Oct. 1.—Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, and former Secretary of the Interior Fall will go on trial in this city next month on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the Teapot Dome oil leases.

The Government has regained control of the property, which is again under the Secretary of the Navy. The Government claims that Sinclair and Fall conspired to award the lease to the former and $1,000,000 received from Sinclair, on May 8, 1922. Liberty bonds valued at $230,500.

The prosecution claims that important witnesses, who could substantiate its claims, have been hiding in Europe.

"BILL" MAHON RE-ELECTED

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 1.—William D. Mahon was re-elected president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes for the thirty-fifth time at the association's convention here.